

of Edward, John, and William George (son of Edward), engine crew of the New York Central train, were recovered early to-day from beneath the tangled mass of iron to which the engine was reduced by the impact.

Engineer W. F. Long of Jackson and "I was not to blame," Towerman Cook told an Associated Press representative at his home in Chester-on early to-day. "I threw the distant block against the Michigan Central train. The block is two miles back from the crossing. I do not know why they failed to catch the signal."

The identified dead are:

ARNOLD, HOWARD, an employee of Walker & Weeks, engineers, of Cleveland.

BEVIER, Mrs. EMMA, Augusta, Mich.

SEE, Mrs. Florence, Michigan City, Ind.

CAVANAUGH, PEARL, MAY, eight years old, adopted daughter of Mrs. See.

BAISER, Mrs. LILLIAN, wife of G. H. Baiser, Michigan City, Ind.

RICEMAN, ARTHUR E., two years old, nephew of Mrs. Baiser.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE, Revelstoke, B. C. student at engineering school, Chicago.

DELANO, CARL, fireman on New York Central train, of Ekshart, Ind.

ENGLE, W. G., traveling on pass from Chicago to Detroit.

JOHNSON, CLAUDE, of Ekshart, Ind., engineer of the New York Central train.

CAIN, FREDERICK, Regina, Sask.

KRAMER, Mrs. BARNHART, Michigan City, Ind.

GEDENGS, E. M., identified from a watch. He had a railroad ticket from Kirby, Wyoming to Augusta, Mich.

CAMPBELL, T. J., eighteen, address not known.

SCHWARTZ, Mrs. FREDERICK, and her three-year-old son, Michigan City, Ind.

VAN RIPPEN, Mr. and Mrs. ALVIN H., Michigan City, Ind.

CAMPBELL, Miss JUNE, telegrapher to the Michigan Central Division Superintendent at Jackson, Mich.

COLLINS, Mr. and Mrs. JUSTIN, London, Ont.

MATTHEWS, A., Minkota, Wis.

SCHEIDT, Mr. and Mrs. J. L., Michigan City, Ind.

MURRAY, —, and wife, Chicago.

HECK, LOUIS, Jackson, Mich.

WOOLSEY, —, Detroit.

GOLDSTEIN, Mr. and Mrs. C. H., Detroit.

LEWIS, FRED, Niles, Mich.

FOUR BODIES NOT REMOVED FROM WRECKAGE.

The unidentified dead are a woman at Michigan City Hospital, supposed to be the wife of E. M. Giddings, and the four bodies under the wreckage.

The seriously injured included the following:

Abraham Rosenthal, Chicago High School teacher at Michigan City, fractured skull; Carl Maebeth, Detroit, bruised and choked; Eugene Collins, Danville, Ill., shocked and bruised; Pan Belong, address unknown, condition serious; C. A. Bevier, Augusta, Mich., condition serious; his wife was killed; H. C. Klement, Mountain Lakes, N. J.; L. W. Keelin, Chicago; Mrs. L. E. Pittner, Racine, Wis.; Miss Frances Kennedy, vaudeville actress, Chicago; Mrs. George P. Weir, Winnetka, Ill., shoulder dislocated; George Updike, Detroit, back, side and legs injured; and H. H. Parker, Chicago.

Two reported missing are L. W. Keeler, former Superintendent of Schools at Michigan City, Ind., and A. Matthews of Muscoda, Wis.

Representatives of the Indiana Railroad Commission were expected on the scene to start the State's angle of the investigation.

An official statement issued from the office of the chief dispatcher of the Michigan Central at Chicago declared the Michigan Central engine crew apparently failed to observe that the crossing signal was set against them.

With the coming of daylight officials were able to clear away the wreckage sufficiently to enable trains to operate on both tracks and to remove the last of the bodies still held down by timbers.

The engine of the New York Central train burst through the wooden coaches with such force that it whirled half around, far down the track, and the small blaze which started in the wreckage was quickly subdued.

Within a short time lights in the upright coaches of both trains were turned on again from an emergency connection and any semblance of panic among the uninjured was allayed, while unhurt ministers to the buried from their seats but still living.

According to one account of the disaster the engine of the New York Central train called across to the trainman as they were approaching the crossing to ask what the signal was. The trainman replied:

"It is coming up," meaning it was set against them.

According to this account the engine must have misunderstood the reply as he did not slacken speed, and as a result the heavy train struck the crossing switch, which was opened at the same time that the signal was set.

The crash followed.

The fireman was pinned beneath his engine and asphyxiated to death, and the engineer died two hours later from his injuries.

A pathetic incident of the catastrophe was revealed in the death of Engineer Albert Van Riper of the Michigan Central, whose mangled body was extracted from the wreckage. He was traveling on a pass and was to have been retired on a pension to-day when the disaster occurred.

The train which he occupied was the last of the Michigan Central train which was wrecked at Porter, Ind.

TRACK OBSCURED BY SMOKE SCREEN, OFFICIAL REPORT

Michigan Central Train Thrown Off by Derailing Mechanism.

Additional information from the scene of the wreck was handed out at Grand Central Station this morning in the following statement:

"Thirty bodies have been removed from the wreckage. Several pieces of bodies removed but not yet determined how many persons these will represent. The thirty bodies include the engineer and fireman of No. 151.

"New York Central passing siding clear 4:15 A. M. Michigan Central also had one track clear at about the same hour. Expect to have New York Central main track about noon.

"Michigan Central derailed switch located approximately 500 feet from the crossing. Evidence indicates Michigan Central train was derailed at derailed switch, ran on the ties to the crossing, where engine was derailed. Tender and two cars derailed, passed over crossing; third car in the train, a Canadian Pacific Railroad coach, was struck by No. 151, derailed and turning over engine of No. 151; fourth car, express car, combination baggage and smoker and one day coach derailed but not turned over.

"No passengers killed on No. 151, but many were slightly injured due to sudden stopping of the train. Signals and derails tested immediately after accident and found to be working properly. An east-bound freight train was on Michigan Central passing siding, and smoke blowing from this train might have obscured signal.

The following statement from E. B. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

Mr. Bronner, Vice President of Michigan Central, was sent to other officials of that railroad:

"Investigation of interlocking system shows that levers set and locked against Michigan Central. West-bound train was cleared at 4 A. M. and it will take from ten to twelve hours to clear the eastbound track. New York Central had track clear about same time."

WASHINGTON WAITS TO SIZE UP NEW MEN IN CABINET

Much Curiosity at Capital About Mellon, Denby, Wallace and Davis.

MELLON AN ORGANIZER. Some Observers Believe He Will Furnish Surprise in Treasury Department.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Copyright, 1921).—While this is a week of farewells to the outgoing Administration, it is also a week of expectancy and curiosity as to the new regime. Most of the figures in the new Cabinet are known to the national capital. The unknowns are Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines, Ia., Secretary of Agriculture; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy; and assuming that James J. Davis of Pennsylvania is to be Secretary of Labor, well, he too is unknown here. The others—Herbert Hoover, Senator Phil, former Senator Weeks, Will Hays, Harry Daugherty, Charles Evans Hughes—have all been identified more or less with public affairs heretofore.

First and foremost of the newcomers about whom interest centers is the next Secretary of the Treasury. What manner of man is he? All that has so far been told is that he is the second richest man in the United States, or at any rate in the front rank of the wealthy. But the truth is Mr. Mellon's genius in business has been all the more remarkable because he has accomplished things without publicity or ostentation—and the prediction is made that he will probably be the most silent man in the Administration.

Mr. Mellon is a slender, diffident man with gray hair and a manner so shy that it is almost shrinking. Indeed he hardly tells his own story, but he controls vast financial and industrial interests. "A. W." what his employees familiarly call him. His ability to organize is his paramount quality. He is always able to steer a smooth middle-of-the-road course between the demands of radicalism and conservatism, and it is this faculty of diplomacy and skilful handling of the most intricate affairs of business which makes his friends so absolutely confident that the country has a real surprise in store when the next Secretary of the Treasury gets into action.

To the people of his home city the name of A. W. Mellon stands for two things outside his business activities—the salvation of Pittsburgh during the panic of 1907 and a war record as the local leader in every large drive for funds or men. He is the only member of the various war committees in Pittsburgh who didn't make a speech. But when a Liberty Loan parade was formed, Mr. Mellon was in line as inconspicuously as one of his clerks. And when Pittsburgh went down to the sea in her last gasps during the war, it was generally the quiet influence of Andrew Mellon which made that happy result possible.

It was the Mellon interests which saved Pittsburgh investors in 1907. Other concerns trembled but the Mellon companies went through safely because of the carefulness and conservatism of the man at the helm.

The new Secretary is the type of man who gets down to his office at 9 o'clock and works a good eight-hour day. His recreations are riding before breakfast and golf. He has a son, Paul, fourteen years old, and a only other child—Miss Alisa Mellon—was a debutante last year.

Mr. Mellon's parents were not wealthy. His father came to America from a cabin in Ireland. He was on the Allegheny County bench for many years and later established a banking business in which he took his son in 1874, just after the latter had been educated in the public schools and the University of Pittsburgh. Gradually A. W. Mellon built up these banking interests and steadily amassed a great fortune because of his remarkable knowledge of National and international finance and business.

The list of public and charitable organizations in which A. W. Mellon is interested reads like a directory. He is one of those public spirited men who is a member of everything, but who doesn't show it either publicly or privately. Much thought and time, as well as gifts, have been given by Mr. Mellon to various educational and charitable institutions.

Naturally a man who has been so prominent in the life of his city has been fought on one issue or another from time to time. But some of his earliest opponents admit that Mr. Mellon will probably be an able Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon, it is contended, is absolutely free from the influences of the speculative banker and the so-called "Wall Street crowd."

His ability to handle large business transactions with the ease and dispatch that many another man would negotiate a small transaction has been testified to by those who know him best. Mr. Mellon's large fortune is pointed to rather as a proof of his business ability than mere chance. His stock was not manipulated in the stock speculation but in the exercise of foresight and ingenuity in handling investments and in building business enterprises for which there is a profitable demand.

Mr. Mellon is a slender, diffident man with gray hair and a manner so shy that it is almost shrinking. Indeed he hardly tells his own story, but he controls vast financial and industrial interests. "A. W." what his employees familiarly call him. His ability to organize is his paramount quality. He is always able to steer a smooth middle-of-the-road course between the demands of radicalism and conservatism, and it is this faculty of diplomacy and skilful handling of the most intricate affairs of business which makes his friends so absolutely confident that the country has a real surprise in store when the next Secretary of the Treasury gets into action.

To the people of his home city the name of A. W. Mellon stands for two things outside his business activities—the salvation of Pittsburgh during the panic of 1907 and a war record as the local leader in every large drive for funds or men. He is the only member of the various war committees in Pittsburgh who didn't make a speech. But when a Liberty Loan parade was formed, Mr. Mellon was in line as inconspicuously as one of his clerks. And when Pittsburgh went down to the sea in her last gasps during the war, it was generally the quiet influence of Andrew Mellon which made that happy result possible.

It was the Mellon interests which saved Pittsburgh investors in 1907. Other concerns trembled but the Mellon companies went through safely because of the carefulness and conservatism of the man at the helm.

The new Secretary is the type of man who gets down to his office at 9 o'clock and works a good eight-hour day. His recreations are riding before breakfast and golf. He has a son, Paul, fourteen years old, and a only other child—Miss Alisa Mellon—was a debutante last year.

Mr. Mellon's parents were not wealthy. His father came to America from a cabin in Ireland. He was on the Allegheny County bench for many years and later established a banking business in which he took his son in 1874, just after the latter had been educated in the public schools and the University of Pittsburgh. Gradually A. W. Mellon built up these banking interests and steadily amassed a great fortune because of his remarkable knowledge of National and international finance and business.

The list of public and charitable organizations in which A. W. Mellon is interested reads like a directory. He is one of those public spirited men who is a member of everything, but who doesn't show it either publicly or privately. Much thought and time, as well as gifts, have been given by Mr. Mellon to various educational and charitable institutions.

Naturally a man who has been so prominent in the life of his city has been fought on one issue or another from time to time. But some of his earliest opponents admit that Mr. Mellon will probably be an able Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon, it is contended, is absolutely free from the influences of the speculative banker and the so-called "Wall Street crowd."

His ability to handle large business transactions with the ease and dispatch that many another man would negotiate a small transaction has been testified to by those who know him best. Mr. Mellon's large fortune is pointed to rather as a proof of his business ability than mere chance. His stock was not manipulated in the stock speculation but in the exercise of foresight and ingenuity in handling investments and in building business enterprises for which there is a profitable demand.

Mr. Mellon is a slender, diffident man with gray hair and a manner so shy that it is almost shrinking. Indeed he hardly tells his own story, but he controls vast financial and industrial interests. "A. W." what his employees familiarly call him. His ability to organize is his paramount quality. He is always able to steer a smooth middle-of-the-road course between the demands of radicalism and conservatism, and it is this faculty of diplomacy and skilful handling of the most intricate affairs of business which makes his friends so absolutely confident that the country has a real surprise in store when the next Secretary of the Treasury gets into action.

To the people of his home city the name of A. W. Mellon stands for two things outside his business activities—the salvation of Pittsburgh during the panic of 1907 and a war record as the local leader in every large drive for funds or men. He is the only member of the various war committees in Pittsburgh who didn't make a speech. But when a Liberty Loan parade was formed, Mr. Mellon was in line as inconspicuously as one of his clerks. And when Pittsburgh went down to the sea in her last gasps during the war, it was generally the quiet influence of Andrew Mellon which made that happy result possible.

It was the Mellon interests which saved Pittsburgh investors in 1907. Other concerns trembled but the Mellon companies went through safely because of the carefulness and conservatism of the man at the helm.

The new Secretary is the type of man who gets down to his office at 9 o'clock and works a good eight-hour day. His recreations are riding before breakfast and golf. He has a son, Paul, fourteen years old, and a only other child—Miss Alisa Mellon—was a debutante last year.

Mr. Mellon's parents were not wealthy. His father came to America from a cabin in Ireland. He was on the Allegheny County bench for many years and later established a banking business in which he took his son in 1874, just after the latter had been educated in the public schools and the University of Pittsburgh. Gradually A. W. Mellon built up these banking interests and steadily amassed a great fortune because of his remarkable knowledge of National and international finance and business.

The list of public and charitable organizations in which A. W. Mellon is interested reads like a directory. He is one of those public spirited men who is a member of everything, but who doesn't show it either publicly or privately. Much thought and time, as well as gifts, have been given by Mr. Mellon to various educational and charitable institutions.

Naturally a man who has been so prominent in the life of his city has been fought on one issue or another from time to time. But some of his earliest opponents admit that Mr. Mellon will probably be an able Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Mellon, it is contended, is absolutely free from the influences of the speculative banker and the so-called "Wall Street crowd."

His ability to handle large business transactions with the ease and dispatch that many another man would negotiate a small transaction has been testified to by those who know him best. Mr. Mellon's large fortune is pointed to rather as a proof of his business ability than mere chance. His stock was not manipulated in the stock speculation but in the exercise of foresight and ingenuity in handling investments and in building business enterprises for which there is a profitable demand.

Mr. Mellon is a slender, diffident man with gray hair and a manner so shy that it is almost shrinking. Indeed he hardly tells his own story, but he controls vast financial and industrial interests. "A. W." what his employees familiarly call him. His ability to organize is his paramount quality. He is always able to steer a smooth middle-of-the-road course between the demands of radicalism and conservatism, and it is this faculty of diplomacy and skilful handling of the most intricate affairs of business which makes his friends so absolutely confident that the country has a real surprise in store when the next Secretary of the Treasury gets into action.

To the people of his home city the name of A. W. Mellon stands for two things outside his business activities—the salvation of Pittsburgh during the panic of 1907 and a war record as the local leader in every large drive for funds or men. He is the only member of the various war committees in Pittsburgh who didn't make a speech. But when a Liberty Loan parade was formed, Mr. Mellon was in line as inconspicuously as one of his clerks. And when Pittsburgh went down to the sea in her last gasps during the war, it was generally the quiet influence of Andrew Mellon which made that happy result possible.

It was the Mellon interests which saved Pittsburgh investors in 1907. Other concerns trembled but the Mellon companies went through safely because of the carefulness and conservatism of the man at the helm.

The new Secretary is the type of man who gets down to his office at 9 o'clock and works a good eight-hour day. His recreations are riding before breakfast and golf. He has a son, Paul, fourteen years old, and a only other child—Miss Alisa Mellon—was a debutante last year.

Mr. Mellon's parents were not wealthy. His father came to America from a cabin in Ireland. He was on the Allegheny County bench for many years and later established a banking business in which he took his son in 1874, just after the latter had been educated in the public schools and the University of Pittsburgh. Gradually A. W. Mellon built up these banking interests and steadily amassed a great fortune because of his remarkable knowledge of National and international finance and business.

"I'M BIGGEST BOOB IN COUNTRY," SAYS BOY WHO STOLE \$772,000 IN BONDS AND IS CAPTURED

Sixteen-Year-Old Chicago Clerk Says the Devil Tempted Him and He Yielded.

TALKS OF HIS FLIGHT. Played Pool While Huge Sum in Handbag Lay Under Table, He Says.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—William Dalton, the sixteen-year-old boy who was caught in Heyworth, Ill., near Bloomington, and brought back here after taking \$772,000 in Liberty Bonds from the Northern Trust Company, blames the devil for all his troubles. He talked to-day of his arrest, prefacing his remarks by saying:

"I am the biggest boob in the country. I can't account for it. The devil caught me napping and just led me out of that cage with the bonds."

After describing the theft of the bonds and telling how he bought a satchel to carry them in, Dalton went on:

"I was going to throw the grip away and carry the bonds inside of my shirt, after I read in the papers that I carried a grip. I could not carry them very well that way and had to keep the grip. I left it on a seat on the Alton train going to Bloomington while I went for a drink and when I came back it was not in the seat."

"A man was there, and I asked him if he had seen it. He pointed up to one of the racks where he had tossed it. I left it there. I was afraid he would get suspicious of me if I took it down and kept it on my lap. I put it under the pillow next to me in the beds in Naperville and Bloomington. A porter or hotel driver grabbed it out of my hand in Bloomington when I got off the train, but I told him I was going with friends and he handed it back."

"When I started to walk to Heyworth the grip soon grew heavy. My idea was to 'let into some small town where the papers did not circulate. But they do circulate. The town was full of Chicago papers. A man named Dennis, who drove me into Heyworth became suspicious because I held on to the grip. He told me to throw it back in the machine, but I was afraid it would get lost and kept it in my hands."

"He told the restaurant man, Mase, that there was something queer about me. Mase told Paul Draper. When I ate breakfast in the restaurant I tossed the grip under the table. It was under a chair in the poolroom all the time I was playing a game there."

"Every one tells me now the mistakes I made," he declared, smiling. "It is very interesting. This fellow approaches me and says, 'You should not have done this or that.' But I should have done this or that. You should have done this or that. I am glad now that I was not as wise as some of my advisers. If I had been I would have got away. I am glad that they caught me. I am ready to take what's coming."

Dalton was taken to the State's Attorney's office, where he made a full statement. State's Attorney Greve says he will prosecute with speed.

"Did the fact that your name is Dalton and you had read about the exploits of Jack Dalton (a famous Missouri bandit) inspire you to the theft?" he was asked.

"Oh, I read Jack Dalton when I was younger," he replied. "But it never impressed me that way. I have too much sense. I am no relation of the Dalton brothers. My father came to this country from Ireland."

He was then asked if it was true that the loss of an older girl had caused him to steal the money.

"No, that is not so," he replied. "I am not in love with any one. There is no use trying to find the girl. I did this. How is it possible for you to find it out when I cannot myself find it?"

"I want to say that there is nothing in that part of my interview in which I was made to say that Judge Landis's talk made me do it. I read the story of the girl and I was inspired by that but I don't know it. He is a fine man. Down in Heyworth a man asked me if I had read the Landis decision and I said I had but I didn't want to say it made me do this."

The Northern Trust Company was not disposed to prosecute the boy, but John S. Lord, representative of Loyds of London, who stood to lose \$100,000 in insurance, says punishment must be administered in order to stiffen the morale of other boys employed in banks.

Except the reward of \$25,000, the bank loses less than \$200. The man who sold a fiver to the lad for \$255 did this, have been given by Mr. Dalton had \$210 in his pockets when arrested.

Young Draper, amateur sleuth, gets all reward.

HEYWORTH, Ill., Feb. 28.—Paul Draper, World War veteran, to-day was planning what he would do with the \$25,000 reward he received for the capture of Dalton.

Dalton was arrested by Jack Draper, the village constable, father of Paul, after the latter had tried in vain to induce "Elev" Boia, Town Marshal, to take the boy into custody.

Young Draper, who was wounded overseas, is an amateur detective, having taken a correspondence school course in the art of catching criminals. He is intimated that he would give \$100 of his reward to James Denis, his "buddy" in France, who first called his attention to Dalton.

Dr. Simons Says Reparations Cannot Be Settled by Making Threats.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The German delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Simons, arrived here at 5 P. M.

"The German people will pay what they can without being driven by threats," said Dr. Simons in an interview. "Whatever we sign Germany will carry out. There is no foundation for forecasts out of England on what our counter-proposals are to be. The amount must be negotiated and must be mutually satisfactory. There is no use of the Allies' proposing an impossible figure and no use of Germany's offering an amount which the Allies would suspect of being below the maximum we are capable of paying."

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE AT LONDON

Dr. Simons Says Reparations Cannot Be Settled by Making Threats.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The German delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Simons, arrived here at 5 P. M.

"The German people will pay what they can without being driven by threats," said Dr. Simons in an interview. "Whatever we sign Germany will carry out. There is no foundation for forecasts out of England on what our counter-proposals are to be. The amount must be negotiated and must be mutually satisfactory. There is no use of the Allies' proposing an impossible figure and no use of Germany's offering an amount which the Allies would suspect of being below the maximum we are capable of paying."

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE AT LONDON

Dr. Simons Says Reparations Cannot Be Settled by Making Threats.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The German delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Simons, arrived here at 5 P. M.

"The German people will pay what they can without being driven by threats," said Dr. Simons in an interview. "Whatever we sign Germany will carry out. There is no foundation for forecasts out of England on what our counter-proposals are to be. The amount must be negotiated and must be mutually satisfactory. There is no use of the Allies' proposing an impossible figure and no use of Germany's offering an amount which the Allies would suspect of being below the maximum we are capable of paying."

GERMAN DELEGATES ARRIVE AT LONDON

Dr. Simons Says Reparations Cannot Be Settled by Making Threats.



ROW IS FORECAST IN G. O. P. CAUCUS

One Hundred New Members May Wrest Power From Gillett and Mondell.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Republican leaders in Congress are apprehensive that to-night's caucus of the House majority may develop into a lively party row, growing out of the resentment of many Republican members over the concentration of all appropriating power in the super-committee of 25 on appropriations.

More than one hundred new members who will not be sworn in until March fourth are expected to participate in to-night's caucus, and the insurgents have been working to line up these men for the overthrow of the present House "bores."

There is a movement on to make a fight on Speaker Gillett and floor leader Frank L. Mondell